

D'YACHKOVSKIY, F.S.; YAROVITSKIY, P.A.; BYSTROV, V.F.

NMR study of the catalytic system  $(C_5H_5)_2 TiCl_2 + Al(CH_3)_2Cl$ .  
Vysokom. soed. 6 no.4:659-661 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Bruklinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Soyedinennyye  
Shtaty Ameriki, i Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

D'YACHKOVSKIY, F.S.

Electrodialysis method of investigating the homogeneous catalytic  
system  $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2 + Al(C_2H_5)_2Cl$ . Vysokom.sped. 7 no.1:114-115  
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

GRIGORYAN, E.A.; D'YACHKOVSKIY, F.S.; SHILOV, A.Yo.

Polymerization of deuterioethylene on the homogeneous catalytic  
system  $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2 + Al(CH_3)_2Cl$ . Vysokom.soed. 7 no.1:145-149  
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

D'YACHKOVSKIY, S. I., KNIS, A. G., DUMANSKIY, A. V., and BUNTIN, A. P.

"Complex formation as the preliminary stage in the synthesis of colloidal particles," ZhukhO, 58, 326, 1926; Trudy k-ko Mendelyevskogo ob'yedna, Koll-Z, 38, 208, 1926.

D'YACHKOVSKIY, S. I., and DUMANSKIY, A. V.

"Synthesis and Properties of Colloidal Molybdic Acid," ZhKhO, 58, 630, 1926.

D'YACHKOVSKIY, S. I., and DUFANSKIY, A. V.

"Tartaric Acid Method for the Synthesis of Electronegative Sols, 5.  
Physico-Chemical Properties of Tartaric Acid of Wolframite Colloids,"  
ZhKhO, 60, 933, 1928.

CA

2

**Stability factors in colloid systems.** S. I. D'VACHKOVSKI. *J. Russ. Phys. Chem. Soc.* 61, 423-40 (1929). -Two criteria of stability were assumed: (1) const. values of Brownian movement, elec. cond. and other physicochem. properties, (2) resistance to the action of electrolytes. To det. the factors to which hydrophobic sols and suspensions owe their stability, tungstic acid and hydrated  $Fe_2O_3$  sols were chosen as examples of the former. To 50-cc. portions of  $N Na_2WO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$  soln. was added  $N HCl$  in such amounts that a series of polymers  $Na_2O(WO_3)_x \cdot Na_2O(WO_3)_y$  resulted, in which  $pH$  decreased from 7.55 to 0.44.  $Na_2O(WO_3)_x \cdot Na_2O(WO_3)_y$  solns. were optically clear.  $Na_2O(WO_3)_x$  and  $Na_2O(WO_3)_y$  exhibited the Tyndall cone when viewed through an ultramicroscope.  $KCl$  (0.1  $N$ ) had no effect. Part of the dissolved complex sepd. in cryst. form after a week's standing. When 0.1  $N HCl$  was used to neutralize  $Na$  tungstate soln., no crystal was observed. The addn. to  $Na$  tungstate soln. of  $N HCl$  calcd. for  $Na_2O(WO_3)_x$  resulted in immediate opalescence followed by pptn.; the  $pH$  of the resulting mixt. was less than 1. The ppt. redissolved when dialyzed for 24 hrs. forming an opalescent suspension which was partly coagulated by 0.1  $N KCl$ . After 3 days' dialysis, the resulting sol was perfectly transparent, although it showed the Tyndall cone under the ultramicroscope.  $KCl$  had no effect. The opalescent suspension was ultrafiltered, the portion of the dispersed phase retained on the filter consisted of  $H_2WO_4$  and traces of  $Na$ . The stability of tungstic acid sols thus depends on the presence of  $H$  and  $Na$  ions and

on chem. factors such as hydration. The equil. is reached when the hydration process completes itself, whereupon the sol becomes chem. stable and resistant toward electrolytes; at the same time, the elec. double layer acquires greater influence on the stability. The removal of  $Na$  and  $H$  ions transforms the sol into a suspension. Such suspensions were prepd. by adding an excess of strong  $HNO_3$  to 1  $N Na$  tungstate, allowing the ppt. to settle and decanting off the supernatant liquid. The concn. of  $HNO_3$  in the supernatant soln. was detd. after each decantation. Opalescence persisted after the 15th decantation, while after the 19th the ppt. remained in dispersion with the exception of a slight residue. The velocity of sedimentation equaled  $7 \times 10^{-4}$  cm./sec. at the beginning of the exp. and  $1.8 \times 10^{-4}$  toward its end. The  $pH$  and  $I$  p. depression of both the suspension and the intermicellar liquid (ultrafiltrate) were measured.

OVER

Cataphoretic velocity and density of the particles are also given. The radius of the particles was calculated from Stokes' law to be about  $2\mu$ . The exp. was repeated, the particles were coagulated from Stokes' law to be about  $2\mu$ . The exp. was repeated, the particles were coagulated from Stokes' law to be about  $2\mu$ .

The concentration of  $\text{HNO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{WO}_4$ , sp. cond., and total solid content being held at this time. The density of the dispersed phase plotted against the concentration of the suspension passes through several sharp minima and maxima corresponding to the various stages of hydration of colloidal particles. The point of maximum interfacial liquid reaches its maximum value at the point where stable suspensions begin to result; electrophoretic measurements indicate also that the double layer potential, i.e., the electrostatic stability factor of the suspension, is constant from this point on. Stable suspensions are formed when the concentration of molecularly dissolved  $\text{H}_2\text{WO}_4$  exceeds that of  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The constant value of the double layer potential, i.e., the electrostatic stability factor of the suspension, is the result of chemical equilibrium.

Colloidal  $\text{FeCl}_3$  was chosen as an example of an electrolytic sol, the influence of dialysis on its stability being studied in detail. The sol (prepared from 5%  $\text{FeCl}_3$  and 1 N  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) coagulated on shaking after 121 days and after 180 days was transformed into a gel. By shaking the gel with water a yellowish sol was obtained containing 1.8 g.  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  per l.; 0.1 N KCl coagulated this sol in 6 hrs. The decrease in stability on prolonged dialysis is due to a chemical change, i.e., removal of Cl ions from the micelle. To obtain a Cl-free suspension,  $\text{FeCl}_3$  solution was treated with aqueous ammonia and the precipitate washed 20 times by decantation. The suspension contained 0.72 g.  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  per l., had pH 8.10, sp. cond.  $1.95 \times 10^{-6}$ , migration velocity of  $1.20 \times 10^{-4}$  cm. per sec. and sedimentation velocity of  $2.76 \times 10^{-4}$  cm. per sec.; 0.1 N KCl required 24 hrs. and 0.1 N  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  1 hr. to bring about precipitation. The suspension was evaporated, the residue was dissolved in  $\text{HNO}_3$  and  $\text{AgNO}_3$  added; no precipitate or opalescence (Tyndall cone) was observed. The ultrafiltrate similarly gave a negative test for chlorine ions. The negative Zsigmondy's test indicated the absence of  $\text{NH}_4^+$ . After 5 more deionizations the specific conductance rose to  $4.08 \times 10^{-6}$ , pH changed to 5.4 and cataphoretic velocity to 1.5 hrs. The emulsion percentage; when treated with 0.1 N  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ , the suspension coagulated in 1.5 hours. D. concludes that the increase in stability is due to hydration of the particles. C. concludes that the number of molecules participating in colloid systems is greater, the greater the number of molecule complexes (micelles) participating in the equilibrium.

BASIL C. SOYENKOFF

BASIL C. SOYENKOFF



PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>A study of the stability factors in colloidal systems. S. I. D'YACHKOVSKI. <i>J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.</i> 62, 763-9(1930); cf. <i>C. A.</i> 24, 100R.—When the colloid state results from polymerization, the stability of the colloid is greater, the greater the no. of intermediate polymers in equil. with it. Expts. with colloidal <math>H_2SiO_3</math> lend a further support to the above view. The sols were prepd. by adding 150 cc. of 10% Na silicate to 250 cc. <i>N</i> HCl. Undialyzed sols coagulated after 3 days. The analysis of difusate and dialyate in the dialyzed sols showed that dialysis was accompanied by aggregation into complexes of the general formula <math>[x(SiO_2 + nH_2O) ySiO_2H]^- + yH^+</math>. The ratio <math>Na_2O:SiO_2</math> decreases to 1:∞. A sol dialyzed for 3 days was opalescent, contained submicrons and coagulated on freezing to <math>-182^\circ</math>. A sol dialyzed for 20 days (electrolyte-free) showed only a Tyndall cone, was not pptd by freezing or on addn. of <math>Na_2SO_4</math> soln. The high cond. and degree of disocn. (10.1%), calcd. from conductivities at increasing diln., agree with the micellar structure given above. The unstable sols on aging sometimes assume ultramicrocryst. structure evidenced by the appearance of striae and neg. rotation (<math>\alpha = -0.75^\circ</math> to <math>-1.50^\circ</math>). The phenomenon of optical activity "has a definite importance in connection with the genesis of mineral quartz" (cf. Wo. Ostwald, <i>Licht und Farbe in Kolloiden</i>, 1924, pp. 240-8; cf. <i>C. A.</i> 18, 2040). B. SOVENEKOFF</p>																									
<p>ASA-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

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A-1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Stabilization of colloidal systems. III. B. I. Deshpande; J. R. Rued. *Phys. Chem. Soc.* 1930, 54, 1930-1931. The stability of a number of sols is diminished by the addition of small quantities of methyl or propyl alcohol, but is increased by higher concentrations of the alcohol; these effects are ascribed to dehydration of the micelles at low concentrations and to slow aggregation of the micelles at high concentrations of the molecules of the alcohol. Increasing increase in the dielectric constant, in the case of high concentrations. The variation is surface tension of colloidal solutions with temperature; presents a maximum value over the interval 50-60°C. A colloidal solution can be separated into fractions of different relative dispersion by freezing; the larger micelles remain in the coagulate on thawing, while the solution contains particles in a high degree of dispersion. In some cases suspensions containing ultrafine crystalline particles are obtained on thawing. R. TRUSKOWSKI.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	SUBSECTION	SUBSECTION	SUBSECTION	SUBSECTION	SUBSECTION	SUBSECTION	SUBSECTION	SUBSECTION	SUBSECTION
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

CA 7

New method for the qualitative analysis of acids. S. I. DYACHKOVSKI AND T. I. IBARNHO. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim., Khim. Ser.* 1, 81-4 (1931). The method is based upon electrolysis. If a piece of filter paper, moistened with distd. water, is placed between the 2 electrodes of d. c. and the soln. to be analyzed is transferred to this paper, the anions will move to the anode and cations to the cathode. If crystals of the suitable reagents are placed in the path of the anions, the anions with the greatest velocity will reach the crystal before the anions of smallest velocity. The analysis of simple salts, such as  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{KNO}_3$ , and  $\text{NaCl}$ , is based upon the carbonization of the paper by the free acids,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  giving black spot,  $\text{HNO}_3$  yellow and  $\text{HCl}$  grayish brown spot. The paper moistened with a drop of soln. of sulfate will be carbonized at the anode by the concentrated ions of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ . From the mixts. of salts the following were analyzed: (1)  $\text{Na}_2\text{AsO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ ; (2)  $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + \text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + \text{KCNS} + \text{KI} + \text{KBr}$ ; (3)  $\text{NaCl} + \text{KI} + \text{KBr} + \text{KCN}$ . The drop of the mixt. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{AsO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$  was placed near the cathode and the crystal of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  near the anode; the ion  $\text{AsO}_4^{3-}$  reached the crystal first and the space near it assumed reddish brown-chocolate color according to the reaction  $3\text{Ag}^+ + \text{AsO}_4^{3-} = \text{Ag}_3\text{AsO}_4$ . Thereupon the ion  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  passed over the spot and the yellow ppt. of  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$  appeared behind the spot. The second mixt. was analyzed in the same way but in the path of the anions there were placed crystals of  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  and  $\text{FeSO}_4$ . Under the anode a piece of starch paper was placed and above it was fastened a piece of paper moistened with Shift's reagent. The  $\text{CNS}^-$  first reached the crystal  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  and around it there appeared a blood-red coloration. Then the ions  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$  approached and around the red spot the Prussian blue appeared. The 1 ion colored the starch paper blue and Br colored the paper above the anode. The analysis of the third mixt. is described. V. D. KARPENKO

The effect of low temperatures on the state of colloidal systems. S. I. D'VACH-KOVANII. J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 1, 684-71(1931); Kolloid Z. 59, 70-81(1932), cf. C. A. 25, 2019, 3406.—Alc. prevents the flocculation of Fe(OH) sol on freezing. The cond. of repeatedly frozen sols gives a series of wave-like curves. Viscosity measurements indicate a decrease in dispersity. V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, hemoglobin and albumin sols are coagulated after thawing the sols frozen at -5°, -15°, and -21°, but are completely stable if frozen at -182°. This effect is probably due to the high rate of freezing at the low temp.

ARTHUR FLAUSCHER

THE TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF LIME. S. I. DYACHKOVSKIY AND O. A. DUMANSKIY  
 (from *Khem. Zhur.* 6, Tech. Wiss. Teil, 155, 7 (1952)). The analysis of lime for Ca  
 (CO<sub>3</sub>), CaC<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and CaO is based upon the detn. of CO<sub>2</sub> in one part of the sample by the  
 differential method (Treadwell, *Analytical Chemistry* II, 480, C. A. 23, 1504), and  
 CO<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O by ignition in another part. From the data obtained CaC<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and  
 CaO are calcd. CaO is calcd. from the difference between the wt. of the sample  
 and the detd. amts. of CaC<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and CaCO<sub>3</sub>.  
 V. D. KAVRUKO.

AND U.S. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA 7

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Electrocapillary method of qualitative analysis. S. I. D'yachukovskii, V. Ustinskaya and Mitropolskii. *Priroda*, Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 3, 478 (1933).--A method for detg. ion mobility in filter paper which has been impregnated with gelatin or agar-agar is being developed. If crystals of KI and  $K_2CrO_4$  are placed in the path of  $Pb^{++}$ ,  $Ag^+$  and  $Hg^+$  ions which are being absorbed by the capillarity of the paper,  $PbI_2$  forms first, then  $Ag_2CrO_4$  and finally  $Hg_2CrO_4$ ; this indicates that the ion mobility of  $Pb^{++} > Ag^+ > Hg^+$ . W. P. Ericks

ASSOCIATE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

101 AND 102 INDEXES

PROCESSIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Colloid chemical processes at high temperatures S. I. D'yachkovskii. *Colloid J.* (U. S. S. R.) 1, 513-24(1935); *Kolloid Z.* 74, 51-7(1936).--A crit. survey of the behavior of several colloid systems at high temp. in an autoclave. Lyophobic colloids (Au, Pt, Ag) show continuous coagulation; lyophilic sols lose their electrolytes;  $Fe(OH)_3$  flocculates and at still higher temp. undergoes a 2nd ther-mosolubilization. A mechanism of this solvation is suggested. The transition of positively charged colloidal  $Fe(OH)_3$  into negatively charged was followed.  $V_2O_5$  converts at higher temp. into a red form and  $HVO_4$  crystallizes.

H. M. Stark

ASH-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

101 AND 102 INDEXES

101 AND 102 INDEXES

(17 AND TWO COPIES)

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**PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX**

CX

Common Elements

Uranium colloids. S. I. D'yachkovskii and M. F. Ivanova. J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 9, 638-42 (1935); cf. C. A. 22, 1713.---Two new methods of prepn. were studied. In the first, 20 cc. of 0.1 N UO<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>(NH<sub>4</sub>) or CO<sub>2</sub> (I) was added to 50 cc. of 0.1 N tartaric acid (II). The sol became opalescent and viscous. 40-60 cc. of I, while increased with the amt. of II reaching a const. value at 60 cc. This would indicate compds. of U and II. The elec. cond. increased with time when the mixts. were kept in the dark. The viscosity, in general, decreased; after 40 days, the viscos. contg. 60 cc. of I had the min. viscosity. Exposure of the mixts. to light caused rapid decomposition of the org. compds., as shown by the color change from yellow to brown, cond. decrease, and eventual pptn. after 2 months. The ppts. were peptized by water. Evapn. of freshly prepd. mixts. yielded glassy residues. Hence the mixts. were lyophilic sols. Another series of mixts. was prepd. with UO<sub>2</sub>, II and NaOH as the variable components. Stable sols resulted from small amts. of UO<sub>2</sub> and a slight excess of NaOH. Larger amts. of NaOH caused pptn. This was graphically illustrated by plotting the compn. of the mixts. on a triangular diagram. The sols showed a faint Tyndall cone and on evapn. left amorphous sticky residues. Hence the sols were lyophilic. The photosensitivity of the U tartrate compds. is a property common to the org. compds. of radioactive elements. The catalytic effect of light is due to the addnl. energy added by the photons.

H. Soyentkoff

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOURCE SYMBOL SOURCE NUMBER DATE

031187 DEC 1935



100  
7

THEORY OF ELECTROCAPILLARY METHOD OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. III. S. I. D'yachkovskii, *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 3, 728-30 (1935); *Cl. C. A.* 28, 1725. The electrocapillary method of qual. analysis is explained on the basis of the movement of superimposed layers of anions and cations which arrange themselves with respect to the moist filter paper placed between the electrodes. In case of simple dipoles (e. g., NaCl), only electrostatic forces act between the layers. In case of complex hetero-polar mols. (e. g.,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ), chem. forces act in addn. to electrostatic forces.

S. I. Madorsky

ASH S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>ca</p> <p>9</p> <p>Colloid chemical coatings of metals. S. I. D'yachkov.  <i>Colloid J.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 3, 160-70 (1937).--Iron and              non-alloy steel were well protected against acid corrosion              by colloidal coatings of <math>\text{SiO}_2</math> deposited from <math>\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3</math>, of  <math>\text{WO}_3</math>, and <math>\text{CrO}_3</math> deposited at high temp. D. assumes sur-              face alloy formation. F. H. Rathmann</p>																			
<p>COMMON ELEMENTS</p> <p>WATERWAYS INDEX</p> <p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		1ST AND 2ND ORDERS	
<p>PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p> <p>Colloid chemistry of high temperatures. III. Adsorbent properties of thermally desiccated clays. S. I. Dyachkovskii and A. Ya. Gurvich. <i>Colloid J.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 5, 374-3 (1938); cf. C. A. 31, 4562<sup>2</sup>.—After being heated to 1000° clay adsorbs more water vapor and less fuchsin and methylene blue. After being heated to 150° it takes up less H<sub>2</sub> vapor and more fuchsin and methylene blue than untreated clay. J. J. Bikerman</p>			
<p>ADD. 11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		1ST AND 2ND ORDERS	

Colloidochemical hydrolysis of proteins III S. I. Lyachkovskii, G. V. Lumanovskaya and I. B. Rabinovich, *Colloid J. (U. S. S. R.)* 5, 601-15(1963); cf. *C. A.* 29, 4033<sup>1</sup>.—An aq. soln. of egg albumin was repeatedly shaken with Et<sub>2</sub>O and the emulsion sep'd.; the "ether fraction" contained 40% of the albumin taken. In an analogous way a "benzene fraction" contg. 2% of the initial protein was obtained. The same treatment was also applied to casein. Different fractions gave different color reactions. Conductometric titration showed that both expts. bound 2.2 times as much HCl as the native albumin. The loss of wt. on heating is different for the native albumin and the expts. J. I. Dukerman

ASH 55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MA

1945

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\*A Method for Determining the Thickness of Electrodeposited Films. (A Preliminary Report.) S. I. D'yachkovskiy (*Sci. Rep. Acad. Sci. USSR*, 1950, (7), 113-118; *Khim. Referat. Zh.*, 1950, (4), 117; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1952, 47, 858). [In Russian]. Zinc-coated metal is placed in  $NH_4SO_4$  and the quantity of zinc dissolved is determined by the increase in conductivity of the solution, measured by a Wheatstone bridge calibrated by determining the conductivity of standard mixtures of  $H_2SO_4$  and sulphate solutions. The thickness of nickel and chromium films cannot be determined by this method, owing to their passivity. The thickness of films on objects which cannot be immersed in a vessel for determination of the electric conductivity is determined in a special tube with sealed-in platinum electrodes. The tube is filled with the electrolyte and the open end of the tube is brought into contact with the object to be examined. The electrolyte does not flow out of the tube, since its diameter is only 0.5 mm.

1ST AND 2ND ORDER		3RD AND 4TH ORDER	
PROFILES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
CA		2	
<p>The determination of ionic migration velocity in agar-agar. I. S. I. D'yachkovskii and V. Ya Dudorov. <i>Colloid. J.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 6, 333-40(1940).—The velocity of movement of K and Ca ions in agar-agar was measured. At the first moment, the ions were adsorbed by the substance of the gel, but were desorbed after application of an elec. field. Therefore, the abs. velocity of ions in gels must be lower than calcd. from elec. cond. (because of adsorption). A. A. Podgorny</p>			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM SYMBLON		FROM SYMBLON	
SUBJECTS WITH ONLY ONE		SUBJECTS WITH ONLY ONE	
1-10000		1-10000	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	

100 AND 4TH IMPRINT

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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COMMON ELEMENTS

Qualitative analysis by the method of capillary elec-  
trolysis. S. I. Dyachkovskii and A. P. Grlenko. *J.*  
*Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 82-88(1940). Full details  
are given for the detection of some 26 cations by the  
method previously described (C. A. 26, 48). The appli-  
cation of known reactions and procedures in several modi-  
fications are discussed. Party references. C. Blane

ASB-56 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100 AND 4TH IMPRINT

COMMON ELEMENTS





14  
The hydrates of the oxide of chromium. II. S. A. D'yachkovskii and V. M. Oshetrov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 371-2 (1941); cf. *C. A.* 34, 7100. — The object of the expts. was to find the temp. of transformation of the amorphous hydrate  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  into a cryst. form. When the hydrate was heated to  $800^\circ$  no crystal structure was detected by means of x-rays. This may have been due to (1) the presence of some chemically bound water ( $2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), or (2) the fact that Fe anticathodes were used instead of Cr anticathodes. In another series of expts. solns. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (recrystd. several times) were heated to  $60^\circ$ , mixed with the same amt. of HCl (d. 1.19) and reduced with a mixt. of 32% formalin and concd. HCl. The  $\text{CrCl}_3$  soln. was pptd. with  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ , the residue carefully washed free of  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ , dried to const. wt. at  $100^\circ$  and dried. The compn. of the resulting hydrate was  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  or  $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Half-g. samples of the dried substance were heated to const. wt. at a definite temp. and the amt. of water was detd. from the loss in wt. After heating to 350, 400, 450, 500, 550 and  $600^\circ$  the prepn. was examd. with x-rays by the following method: A 0.2-mm. glass capillary (or a thin silk thread) was washed carefully with alc. and ether, covered with a thin

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layer of zapon lacquer, immersed in the  $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$  powder and rolled between 2 glass plates. The product was again covered with a layer of zapon lacquer to prevent the absorption of moisture from the air and examd. with x-rays in a Siegbahn-Hadling tube with Cr anticathode. The time of the exposure was 40 hrs. Diffraction patterns were obtained after the loss of the last traces of the chemically bound water. The temp. of the transformation of the amorphous state into the cryst. state is near  $600^\circ$ . The lattice const. of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  is 5.34 Å. The hydrate of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  exists only in the colloidal (amorphous) state and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  exists in a distinctly cryst. state. W. R. Hemm

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Acceleration of the formation of rhythmic precipitates in gelatin by an electric field. B. I. D'yachkovskii (Univ. Gor'ki). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 12, 112-13 (1950).—Formation of rings in gelatin contg.  $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ ,  $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ ,  $(NH_4)_2S$ , dimethylglyoxime, and again  $(NH_4)_2S$ , resp., and covered with solns. of  $Fe^{+++}$ ,  $Fe^{++}$ ,  $Co^{++}$ ,  $Ni^{++}$ , and  $Cd^{++}$ , resp., is accelerated when an elec. field drives the metal ion into the gelatin. The rate of movement increases from  $Cd^{++}$  to  $Fe^{+++}$ . J. J. Bikerman

9(4)  
AUTHORS: Vesnovskiy, D.K., Dyachuk, A.F., and Serbulenko, M.G. SOV/142-58-6-18/20

TITLE: News in Brief (Kratkiye soobshcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Radiotekhnika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 741-742 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Transistorized Automatic Instruments for Control of Signal Lighting (Poluprovodnikovyye avtomaticheskiye pribory dlya upravleniya signal'nykh osveshcheniyem). The item briefly describes two apparatuses for automatic control of both constant and flashing signal lights, designed around transistors. The first unit is intended for automatically switching on signal lamps at night - and off by day - and consists of a photoresistance unit (FS-K1) and four transistors (two P2Bs, a P3A and P3B), and the signal lamp. A 3-stage DC amplifier has a current amplification factor of 60 db. Efficiency of the unit as a whole is 85-90%. The second unit is intended to switch a flashing signal on and off at a

Card 1/2

News in Brief

SOV/142-58-6-18/20

given frequency, and shut the lamp off in daylight, and consists of a multivibrator using 2 P1B transistors, a DC amplifier with a P3A and P3B units and a current amplification factor of 40 db, and the signal lamp. An FS-K1 photoresistance is set to stop the multivibrator when illuminated by daylight. The unit consumes about 0.2 amp when the lamp is burning, and about 10 ma by day or between flashes. Overall efficiency is 85-90%. Average current consumption with a flashing frequency of 0.33 imp/sec and a duty cycle of 0.33 is about 75 ma. The authors claim dependability, long service, and economy for these devices. A.F. Gorodetskiy aided in this work. This article was recommended by the Tomsk ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni politekhnicheskiiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (The Tomsk Order of the Red Banner of Labor Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov). There are 2 circuit diagrams.

SUBMITTED:  
Card 2/2

June 5, 1958

REPIN, N.N.; D'YACHUK, A.I.; PORTNOV, V.I.

Effect of a pressure increase produced by the natural separation  
of the components of two- and three-phase mixtures in a closed  
system. Neft. khoz. 41 no.3:43-44 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:11)

D'YACHUK, D.I., inzhener, prepodavatel'.

School excursions to study an industry in its over-all technological aspects. Politekh. obuch. no.10:24-29 0 '57. (MLBA 10:9)

1. Verkhnyachskaya srednyaya shkola Cherkasskoy oblasti.  
(School excursions) (Technical education)

*D'YACHUK, D.N.*

D'YACHUK, D.N.

Problems in mechanics with practical applications. *Fiz. v shkole*  
14 no.4:75 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Shkola rabochey molodeshi, Verkhnyachka Cherkasskoy obl.  
(Mechanics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

*D.YACHUK, D.N.*

D.YACHUK, D.N. (Verkhnyachka, Cherkasskoy obl.).

Field trip for the demonstration of locomotives. Fiz. v shkole  
15 no.1:58-59 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:2)  
(Locomotives--Study and teaching)



*D'YACHUK, D. N.*

AUTHOR: D'yachuk, D.N. 47-5-13/16

TITLE: The Connection Between Physics Teaching and Workshop and Practical Training (Svyaz' prepodavaniya fiziki s zanyatiyami v masterskikh i praktikumami)

PERIODICAL: Fizika v Shkole, September-October 1957, No 5, pp 85-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author stresses that in the course of practical work it is necessary to stimulate the student's thoughts so as to associate his skill and work with his knowledge of physics. For this purpose he quotes a number of examples. The next section deals with the physics instruction and its relation to practical training in electrical engineering. It contains a few practical suggestions. The last section points to the connection between the physics course and practical training in mechanical and electrical engineering. The article contains 2 drawings.

ASSOCIATION: Verkhnyachskaya High School, Cherkassy Oblast' (Verkhnyachskaya srednyaya shkola, Cherkasskaya oblast')

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

D'YACHUK, D.N.

Excursion to see grain cleaning and sorting machines. Fiz.  
v shkole 23 no.4:91-92 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Verkhnyachskaya srednyaya shkola Cherkasskoy oblasti.

BELYKH, D.P., kand. ist. nauk; VALYULIS, I.A.; GOTSKIY, M.V., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya [deceased]; D'YACHUK, I.L., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya; KALMYKOV, F.A., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya; KREMS, A.K., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya; KOLOTOV, N.A., dots.; PETRENKO, S.A.; RASKATOV, A.S.; FISHER, Ye.L.; DVORNAYK, B.M., otv. red.; LEVITSKIY, V.L., red.; LYUTIKOV, V.K.; MALAKHOV, N.N., red.; POL', P.A., red.; RASKATOV, A.S., red.; CHICHVARKHIN, V.S., red.; RADOSTIN, V.A., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[History of Far Eastern Steamship Lines] Istorii dal'nevostochnogo parokhodstva; ocherki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1962. 263 p. (MIRA15:11)  
(Soviet Far East—Merchant marine)

DYACHUN, Z.I.

New models of upholstered convertible furniture. Bum. 1 der.  
prom. no.4:20-22 O-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. L'vovskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.

NODEL'MAN, V.M.; DYACHUN, Z.I.

Functional requirements of chair design. Der. prom. 12 no.10:  
13-14 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. L'vovskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut legkoy  
promyshlennosti.

HABCZYNSKA, Danuta; DYACZYNSKA, Anna

Testicular mesothelioma. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.25:961-962  
15 Je'64

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Szl. Akademii Medycznej  
w Zabrze (kierownik : prof. dr. Witold Niepolomski) i z II  
Kliniki Chirurgicznej Szl. Akademii Medycznej w Zabrze (kierow-  
nik: prof. dr. Jozef Gasinski).

DYACZYNSKA, Anna; TOBIK, Stanislaw

Median incision in biliary interventions. Pol. przegl. chir.  
36 no.8:1029-1031 Ag '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. Akademii Medycznej w Zabrze  
(Kierownik: prof. dr J. Gasinski).

DYADASHEV, A.D.

GARAYEV, A.I.; GUSEYNOV, G.A.; DYADASHEV, A.D.

Part of the vegetative nervous system in unconditioned interoceptive exchange reflexes from the stomach [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Izv. AN Azerb.SSR no.9:121-131 S '57. (MIRA 10:9)  
(STOMACH--INNERVATION) (NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC) (BLOOD SUGAR)



*Д'ЯДОЧЕНКО, Б. А.*

Dyadchenko, B. A.

2565

Modifikatsiya sposoba tamponady zadnikh ogdyelov nosa I nosotlotki ((Garmonikoy)).  
Vvestnik otorinolaringologii, 1949, No. 4, s. 64-65.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 40

DYADCHENKO, G.G.

Finite groups factorizable by two factors. Uch. zap. Kab.-Bal.  
gos. un. no.17:12-13 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

DYADCHENKO, M. G.

Findings of Accessor Barite in Krivorozh Geologichniy Zh., 13, No 3, 1953, 82-84  
(Ukrainian)

The discovery of accessor barite in the Ukrainian crystalline massif is of great interest for mineralogists. One of the first to note the appearance of barite in this region was I. D. Tsarovskiy (Mineralogicheskiy sbornik L'vovskogo geologicheskogo obshchestva, No 3, 1949). The new finds are described in detail. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1954)

SO: W-31128, 11 Jan 55

~~DYADCHENKO, M. G.~~  
USSR/Minerals

Card 1/1      Pub. 22 - 41/51

Authors      :      Dyadchenko, M. G., and Khatuntseva, A. Ya.

Title        :      The genesis of glauconite

Periodical   :      Dok. AN SSSR 101/1, 151-153, Mar 1, 1955

Abstract     :      Facts are presented proving that glauconite (amorphous iron, potassium, aluminum, magnesium, calcium silicate) is not only of sea origin but can also be found in the hypergenesis zone among continental deposits. The chemical analysis of glauconite obtained from gravel of crystalline rocks is listed. Three USSR references (1949-1954). Table.

Institution   :      Acad. of Sc., Ukr-SSR, Institute of Geological Sciences

Presented by :      Academician A. G. Betekhtin, December 15, 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411710017-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411710017-9"

Д. А. Д. Ч. Е. В. К. О. 11.5.  
USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61322

Author: Dyadchenko, M. G., Khatuntseva, A. Ya.

Institution: None

Title: Instances of Glauconite Formation Under Continental Conditions

Original

Periodical: Zap. Vses. mineral. o-va, 1956, 85, No 1, 49-57

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61322

Abstract: in composition to glauconite, occurred under definite conditions depending on pH, oxygen potential and decomposition products of organic substances.

Card 2/2

Country : USSR

J

Category: Soil Science Soil Genesis and Geography.

Abs Jour: RZhDiol., No 14, 1958, No 63022

Author : Dyadchenko, M.G.

Inst : Inst. of Geological Sciences, A.S. UkrSSR.

Title : The Mineralogical Composition of Loess Varieties in  
the Ukraine SSR

Orig Pub: Tr In-ta geol nauk AN USSR. Ser. geomef. i  
chetvertichn. geol 1957, vyp. 1, 68-79.

Abstract: Features of mineralogical composition of loess va-  
rieties within the Ukraine crystalline material are  
described. The minerals most characteristic for  
loess varieties of this region are: hematite, mag-  
netite, apatite, topaz, andalusite, garnet, pyro-  
xenes, amphiboles, epidote and glaucanite. The

Card : 1/3

J-6



Country : USSR

J

Category: Soil Science. Soil Genesis and Geography.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 63022

presence of these minerals in loess testifies to their genetic connection with the underlying basic rocks. The mineralogical and mechanical composition of the sandy fractions of loess of various regions of the UkSSR differs, permitting the author to project a diagram of mineralogical provinces of loess and loess-like varieties of the UkSSR. Mineral soils found in deposits of loess-like varieties do not differ from loess in basic terrigenous minerals, indicating a periodic deceleration of the process of sedimentary accumulation. The similarity between the composition of the sandy fractions of the loess and the sands of the basic rocks is also pointed

Card : 2/3

Country : USSR

J

Category: Soil Science. Soil Genesis and Geography.

Abs Jour: RZhDiol., No 14, 1958, No 63022

out. The author comes to a conclusion about the  
water mode of formation of loess in the UkSSR. --  
F. I. Shcherbak:

Card : 3/3

J-7

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000411710017-9**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000411710017-9"**

DYADCHENKO, M.G.

Distribution of minerals of the disthene group in Quaternary  
sediments in the northwestern part of the Ukrainian crystalline  
shield. Min.sbor. no.11:348-351 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR, Kiev.  
(Dnieper Valley--Kyanite)

*DIADCHENKO, M.G.*  
VEKLICH, M.F. [Veklych, M.F.]; ~~DIADCHENKO~~, M.G. [Diadchenko, M.H.];  
ZAMORIY, P.K. [Zamoryi, P.K.]; ROMODANOVA, A.P.; KHATUNTSEVA, A.Ya.  
[Khatuntseva, A.IA.]

Principal characteristics of the geology of Ukrainian placers.  
Geol. zhur. 17 no.3:40-47 '57. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Ukraine--Ore deposits)

SOV-21-56-4-22/29

AUTHOR: Dyadchenko, M.G.

TITLE: On the Characteristics of the Ilmenite From the Alluvial Deposits of the Sob' River, a Left Affluent of the South Bug River (K kharakteristike il'menita iz allyuvial'nykh otlozheniy reki Sobi, levogo pritoka reki Yuzhnogo Buga)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 4, pp 445-447 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ilmenite is very widespread in the alluvial deposits and in the kaolin erosional crust of the Sob' river basin crystalline rocks which according to M.M. Ivantishin's data are represented by a series of charnockite rocks. As the chemical analysis performed in the Institute of Geological Sciences of the AS UkrSSR by P.P. Makhovka and B.V. Mirskaya shows, this ilmenite is characterized by a high  $TiO_2$  content, from 52.77 to 62.25%, and relatively low contents of FeO, from 29.45 to 36.68, and  $Fe_2O_3$ , from 1.41 to 12.73%. Its content in the rocks varies from a few grams to 50 kg per one cubic meter of the rocks. According to spectral analysis data of ilmenite samples performed in the laboratory of the Institute of Geological Sciences, they contain a few fractions of per

Card 1/2

SOV-21-58-4-22/29

On the Characteristics of the Ilmenite From the Alluvial Deposits of the Sob' River, a Left Affluent of the South Bug River

cent of Ni, Co, Cr, Cu, Pb, Nb, etc. A study of its chemical composition and of the degree of its change, in particular under hypergenic conditions, makes it possible to single out the areas of deposits with a higher quality of the titanium ore.

There are 1 table and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 1 German and 1 Portuguese.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR (Institute of Geological Sciences of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED:

By Member of the AS UkrSSR, N.P. Semenenko

SUBMITTED:

July 18, 1957

NOTE:

Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Rock--Chemical analysis 2. Minerals--Sources 3. Titanium ores--Sources 4. Spectrographic analysis--Applications

Card 2/2

DYADCHENKO, M.G.

Minerals in Quaternary deposits of the basin of the Zheltaya River,  
left tributary of the Ingulets River (Dnepropetrovsk Province), Vop,  
min.osad.obr. 5:160-173 ' 58, (MIRA 12:3)  
(Zheltaya Valley--Mineralogy)



DYADCHENKO, M.G.

Distribution of minerals of the disthene group in Quaternary deposits  
of the northwestern part of the Ukrainian crystalline shield. Vop.

min.osad.pbr. 5:211-215 ' 58.  
(Ukraine--Kyanite)

(MIRA 12:3)

DYADCHENKO, M.G. [Diadchenko, M.H.]

Characteristics of the almandine garnets of the Sob River basin.  
Dop. AN URSS no.6:672-673 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavil akademik AN USSR  
N.P. Semenenko [M.P. Semenenko]  
(Sob Valley--Garnets)

AUTHOR: Dyadchenko, M.G.

SOV-21-58-8-20/27

TITLE: On the Mineralogy of Sedimentary Deposits and the Weathering Crust of Crystalline Rocks in the Area Between the Rivers Irsha and Trostyanitsa in the Zhitomir Oblast (K mineralogii osadochnykh otlozheniy i kory vyvetrivaniya kristallicheskikh porod mezhdurech'ya Irsha - Trostyanitsa v Zhitomirskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 8, pp 879-882 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author investigated mineral composition of sedimentary deposits in the area between the Irsha and Trostyanitsa during 1953 - 1955. The main sources of investigation were concentrates obtained from the Western Ukrainian expedition of the Geologico-Prospecting Trust No 1 of the USSR Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy. About 60 minerals were discovered in these concentrates. The mineralogical composition of the concentrates from sedimentary rocks differing in age and genesis, as well as those of the weathering crust of crystalline rocks, are very close to each other. This indicates a local source of supply: the rocks of the Korosten' intrusive complex. The regional distribution of ilmenite in all sedimentary rocks of the district indicates their direct genetic relation with the

Card 1/2

SOV-21-58-8-20/27

- . On the Mineralogy of Sedimentary Deposits and the Weathering Crust of Crystalline Rocks in the Area Between the Rivers Irsha and Trostyanitsa in the Zhitomir Oblast

basic series of rocks of this complex.  
There is 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR (Institute of Geological Sciences of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, N.P. Semenenko

SUBMITTED: February 18, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Minerals--Properties 3. Geological time  
--Determination

Card 2/2

SOV/21-58-10-14/27

AUTHORS: Dyadchenko, M.G. and Kudykin, A.G.

TITLE: On the Characteristics of Garnets from the Lower Tereblya Basin of the Transcarpathian Region (K kharakteristike grana-  
nata basseyna nizhnego techeniya reki Terebli Zakarpatskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 10,  
pp 1087 - 1090 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The geology of the Transcarpathian region has been studied by many Soviet geologists such as A.A. Bogdanov, V.G. Bondarchuk, O.S. Vyalov, M.M. Zhukov, Ye.K. Lazarenko, V.I. Slavin, V.S. Sobolev, L.G. Tkachuk, and others [Ref 1 through 10]. One of the authors studied the geological structure of the Tereblya river basin of the Transcarpathian region during 1955 to 1956. Considerable quantities of garnets were discovered in the course of studying the mineralogical composition of the microsections of Quaternary alluvial

Card 1/3

SOV/21-58-10-14/27

On the Characteristics of Garnets from the Lower Tereblya Basin of the Transcarpathian Region

deposits from the lower Tereblya basin. The investigated garnets are almandine by their predominant component; genetically, they should be connected with the local garnet-chlorito-muscovite schists. By the almandine component content, they are close to the garnet from the Transcarpathian dacites. The chemical analysis of the garnets was performed by analyst Ye.V. Romanishina, and the crystallochemical formulas of them were determined by V.S. Sobolev's [Ref 13] method. The compositions of the garnets from the regions of the Ukrainian crystalline shield and Transcarpathian region are dissimilar and connected genetically with the rocks in which they were formed. A comparative study of the composition of the garnets can be used to

Card 2/3

SOV/21-58-10-14/27

On the Characteristics of Garnets from the Lower Tereblya Basin of the Transcarpathian Region

elucidate the conditions of rock formation and to divide them into separate genetic complexes. There are 2 tables and 18 references 17 of which are Soviet and 1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR (Institute of Geological Sciences of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, N.P. Semenenko

SUBMITTED: May 15,,1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration

1. Geology--USSR 2. Earth--Configuration 3. Minerals--Determination 4. Rock--Properties

Card 3/3

DYADCHENKO, M.G.; KHATUNTSEVA, A.Ya.

Titanomagnetites and magnetic ilmenites from sedimentary sediments and the weathering crust in contact zones of basic massifs in the Korosten' complex. Min.sbor. no.12: 424-428 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR, Kiev.  
(Korosten' region--Titanomagnetite)  
(Korosten' region--Ilmenite)



DYADCHENKO, M.G. [Diadchenko, M.H.]

Mineralogy of Quaternary sediments and of the weathering surface  
of crystalline rocks in the upper Teterov Basin. Geol. zhur. 18  
no. 2:40-48 '58. (MIRA 11:7)  
(Teterov Valley--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

GOLOVASHCHUK, S.I. [Holovashchuk, S.I.]; SOKOLOVSKIY, I.L. [Sokolovs'kiy, I.L.]; BONDARCHUK, V.G. [Bondarchuk, V.H.], akademik, etv.red.;  
 DYATKOVSKAYA, N.P. [Dziatkivs'ka, N.P.], red.-leksikograf;  
 BABINETS, A.E. [Babynets', A.IE.], kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.;  
 DYADCHENKO, M.G. [Diadchanko, M.H.], kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.;  
 KAPTARENKO-CHERNUSOVA, O.K., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk, red.;  
 NOVIK, K.O., red.; PISKORS'KA, O.K., red.; SOROCHAN, O.A.,  
 red.; USENKO, I.S., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; SHUL'GA, P.L.  
 [Shul'ha, P.L.], doktor teol.-mineral.nauk, red.; SHTUL'MAN, I.F.,  
 red.izd-va; BUNII, R.O., tekhn.red.

[Russian-Ukrainian geological dictionary: 19000 words] Russko-ukrainskii geologicheskii slovar'. 19000 terminov. Sost.S.M. Golovashchuk i I.L.Sokolovskii. Kyiv, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1959. 280 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR, Kiyev. 2. AN USSR (for Bondarchuk).
3. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Novik).  
 (Geology--Dictionaries)  
 (Ukrainian language--Dictionaries--Russian language)  
 (Russian language--Dictionaries--Ukrainian language)

DYADCHENKO, M.G. [Diadchenko, M.M.]

Mineralogy of Quaternary sediments and the weathering crust of crystalline rocks in the western Dnieper Valley and the Bug Valley. Dop.AN URSR no.1:82-86 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR N.P.Semenenko [M.P.Semenenko].  
(Dnieper Valley--Mineralogy) (Bug Valley--Mineralogy)

DYADCHENKO, M.G.

Characteristics of spinel from alluvial deposits and the weathering crust of crystalline rocks of the middle Dnieper and Bug Valleys. Dop.AN URSR no.4:513-516 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR N.P.Semenenko [M.P.Semenenko].  
(Ukraine--Spinel)

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